Rs.30-35; seven jobbers and head mechanics, RS.IOO-ISO. At that time a Committee in Madras worked out that a minimum wage should be Rs.23, but far more than that would be necessary in Bombay (Rs.so at the very least). To suggest that a worker should receive *8s. j^d.* a week does not seem an extravagant demand! The Bombay Wage Census of 1934 gives details of later figures. This most informative report points out that there is little or no standardisation of rates in textiles or any other industry in India. Wage rates vary from centre to centre and unit to unit. Furthermore, basic rates are subject to deductions or additions for cuts or increases in rates. There are also possible bonuses in certain cases. Also, there are no universally fixed times for which rates are reckoned. The Report points out that the general effect of a wage-cut in respect of one class of operatives would be the same only if the wage rate of that class were uniform or similar; in all cases a general wage-cut affects the poorly-paid individuals more adversely than those who are better paid. "If the average daily earnings of all adult workers in cotton mills of Bombay City in October, 1934, are compared with the average in the mills selected for the 1926 enquiry it is found that the general reduction in wages as between July, 1926, and October, 1934, was one of 16 per cent."

Broadly speaking, the hours of work in perennial factories is limited to 10 hours daily and 54 per week; and in seasonal factories, n hours daily and 60 weekly. The textile mills generally work a g-hour day. In order to restrict output, the jute mills were working a 40-hour week, but from April ist they were free to work a s^-hour week. Dockyards, larger engineering shops and most railway workshops work a 48-hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on the short Saturday. No child can be employed for more than 30 hours a week. In the